

# The Manning Times.

VOL. III.

MANNING, CLARENDON COUNTY, S. C., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1888.

NO. 27.

**JOSEPH F. RHAME,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MANNING, S. C.

**JOHN S. WILSON,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
MANNING, S. C.

**F. N. WILSON,**  
INSURANCE AGENT,  
MANNING, S. C.

**A. LEVI,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
MANNING, S. C.  
Notary Public with seal.

**W. M. H. INGRAM,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office at Court House,  
MANNING, S. C.

**M. CLINTON GALUCHAT,**  
PRACTICES IN COURTS OF  
CHARLESTON AND CLARENDON.  
Address Communications in care of Man-  
ning Times.

**JOS. H. MONTGOMERY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Main Street, SUMTER, S. C.  
Collections a specialty.

**W. F. B. HAYNSWORTH, SUMTER, S. C.**  
**B. S. DINKINS, MANNING, S. C.**  
**HAYNSWORTH & DINKINS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
MANNING, S. C.

**D. B. G. ALLEN HUGGINS,**  
DENTIST.  
—OFFICES—  
MANNING AND KINGSTREE.  
—OFFICE DAYS—  
Kingstree, from 1st to 13th of each month.  
Manning, from 18th to 1st of each month.  
—OFFICE HOURS—  
9 A. M. to 1 P. M. and 2 to 4 P. M.

**J. BRAGDON,**  
REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
FORESTON, S. C.  
Offers for sale on Main Street, in business  
portion of the town, TWO STORES, with  
suitable lots; on Manning and R. R. streets  
TWO COTTAGE RESIDENCES, 4 and 6  
rooms; and a number of VACANT LOTS,  
suitable for residences, and in different lo-  
calities. (Terms Reasonable.)

**ESTABLISHED 1852.**  
**Louis Cohen & Co.**  
234 King Street,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Dry and Fancy Goods.

Samples and prices cheerfully sent  
on application. Orders entrusted to  
me will receive my prompt personal at-  
tention. Will be pleased to see my  
friends from Clarendon County.

**ISAAC M. LORVEA,**  
With Louis Cohen & Co.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**Max G. Bryant, JAS. M. LELAND,**  
South Carolina, New York.  
**Grand Central Hotel.**  
BRYANT & LELAND, PROPRIETORS.  
Columbia, South Carolina.

The grand Central is the largest and best  
kept hotel in Columbia, located in the EX-  
ACT BUSINESS CENTER OF THE CITY,  
where all Street Car Lines pass the door,  
and its MENU is not excelled by any in the  
South.

**Wm. Burmester & Co.**  
HAY AND GRAIN,  
Red Rust Proof Oats, a Spe-  
cialty.

Opposite Kerr's Wharf,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.

**THE BEULAH ACADEMY,**  
Bethlehem, S. C.

**B. B. THOMPSON, Principal.**  
Fall Session Begins Monday, Oct. 29.

Instruction thorough, government mild  
and decisive, appealing generally to the  
student's sense of honor and judgment in  
the important matter of punctuality, de-  
portment, diligence, &c. Moral and social  
influences good.

**LOCATION FINE.**  
Tuition from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per month.  
Board in good families \$7.00 per month.  
Board from Monday to Friday per month  
\$3.00 to \$4.00.  
For further particulars, address the  
Principal.

**J. G. DINKINS, M. D. R. B. LORVEA.**

**J. G. Dinkins & Co.,**  
Druggists and Pharmacists,  
—DEALERS IN—  
PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,  
PERFUMERY, STATIONERY,  
FINE CIGARS AND  
TOBACCO.

Full stock of PAINTS, OILS, GLASS  
VARNISHES and WHITE LEAD, also,  
PAINT and WHITEWASH BRUSHES.

An elegant stock of  
SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES.  
No charge made for fitting the eye.

Physicians Prescriptions carefully  
compounded, day or night.

**J. G. Dinkins & Co.,**  
Sign of the Golden Mortar,  
MANNING, S. C.

## TALMAGE TALKS ON TALENT.

IT SHOULD BE USED IN ORDER TO  
BE IMPROVED.

The Old Story of the Man Who Entrusted  
Money to his Servants and Received  
Interest from Some of Them—Rewards  
for the Dull as Well as the Brilliant.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached to a  
large congregation in the Brooklyn Tab-  
ernacle on Sunday on "Rewards for the  
dull as well as the brilliant." He took  
for his text, "Unto one he gave five  
talents, to another two, and to another  
one; to every one according to his several  
ability." Matt. xxv. 15. He said:

"Many of the parables of Jesus Christ  
were more graphic in the times in which  
he lived than they are now, because  
circumstances have so much changed.  
In olden time, when a man wanted to  
wreak a grudge upon his neighbor,  
after the farmer had scattered the seed  
wheat over the field and was expecting  
the harvest, his avenger would go across  
the same field with a sack full of the  
seed of darnel grass, scattering that seed  
all over the field, and of course it would  
sprout up and spoil the whole crop; and  
it was to that Christ referred in parable  
when he spoke of the tares being sown  
among the wheat.

"In this land our farms are fenced off,  
and the wolves have been driven to the  
mountains, and we cannot fully under-  
stand the meaning of the parable in re-  
gard to the shepherd and the lost sheep.  
But the parable from which I speak to-  
day is founded on something we all  
understand. It is built on money, and  
that means the same in Jerusalem as in  
New York. It means the same to the  
serf as to the Czar, and to the Chinese  
coolie as to the Emperor. Whether it  
is made out of bone or brass, or iron or  
copper, or gold or silver, it speaks all  
languages without a stammer. The  
parable of the text runs in this wise:  
The owner of a large estate was about to  
leave home, and he had some money that  
he wished properly invested, and so he  
called together his servants and said:

"I am going away now, and I wish  
you would take this money, and put it  
to the very best possible use, and when  
I come back return me the interest." To  
one man he gave \$9,400, to others he  
gave lesser sums of money; to the least  
he gave \$1,880. He left home and was  
gone for years, and then returned. On  
his arrival he was anxious to know about  
worldly affairs, and he called his servants  
together to report to him. "Let me  
know," said he, "what you have been  
doing with my property since I have  
been gone." The man who had received  
the \$9,400 came up and said: "I invested  
that money. I got good interest for it.  
I have in other ways rightly employed  
it; and here are \$18,800. You see I  
have doubled what you gave me." That's  
very good," said the owner of the estate,  
"that's grandly done. I admire your  
faithfulness and industry. I shall re-  
ward you. Well done, well done."

"Other servants came up with smaller  
accumulations. After a while I see a  
man dragging himself along, with his  
head hanging. I know from the way he  
comes in that he is a lazy fellow. He  
comes up to the owner of the estate and  
says: 'Here are those \$1,880.' What!  
says the owner of the property, 'haven't  
you made it accumulate anything?'  
'Nothing—nothing.' 'Why, what have  
you been about all these years?' 'Oh,  
I was afraid that if I invested it, I might  
somehow lose it. There are your \$1,880.'  
Many a man started out with only a  
crown in his pocket, and achieved a  
fortune, but this fellow of my text with  
\$1,880 has gained not one farthing. In-  
stead of confessing his indolence, he  
goes to work to berate his master, for  
indolence is most always impudent and  
impertinent. Of course he loses his  
place and is discharged from the service.

"The owner who went out into a far  
country is Jesus Christ, going from  
earth to Heaven. The servants spoken  
of in the text are members of the Church.  
The talents are our different qualifica-  
tions of usefulness given in different  
proportions to different people. The  
coming back of the owner is the Lord  
Jesus returning the judgment to final  
settlement. The raising of some of these  
men to be rulers over nine or twenty cities  
is the exaltation of the righteous at the last  
day, while the casting out of the idler is  
the expulsion of all those who have mis-  
improved their privileges.

"Learn first from this subject, that  
becoming a Christian is merely going  
out to serve. If you have any romantic  
idea about becoming a Christian, I want  
now to scatter the romance. If you  
enter into the Kingdom of God, it will  
be going into plain, practical, honest,  
continuous, persistent Christian work.  
I know there are a great many people  
who have fantastic and romantic notions  
about this Christian life, but he who  
serves God with all the energies of body,  
mind and soul is a worthy servant; and  
he who does not, is an unworthy servant.  
When the war trumpet sounds, all the  
Lord's soldiers must march, however  
dread the snow may be, or however fear-  
ful the odds against them. Under our  
Government we may have colonels, and  
captains, and generals in time of peace;  
but in the Church of God there is no  
peace until the last great victory has  
been achieved. But I have to tell  
you, it is a voluntary service. People  
are not brought into it as slaves were  
dragged from Africa.

"Learn also from this parable that  
different qualifications are given to  
different people. The teacher lifts a  
blackboard, and he draws a diagram, in  
order that by that diagram he may im-  
press the mind of the pupil with the  
truth that he has been uttering. And  
all the truths of this Bible are drawn  
out in the natural world as in a great  
diagram. Here is an acre of ground  
that has ten talents. Under a little cul-  
ture it yields twenty bushels of wheat to  
the sower. Here is another piece of  
ground that has only one talent. You  
may plow it, and harrow it, and culture  
it, year after year, but it yields a mere  
pittance. So here is a man with ten  
talents in the way of getting good and  
doing good. He soon, under Christian  
culture, yields great harvests of faith

and good work. Here is another man  
who seems to have only one talent, and  
you may put upon him the greatest  
spiritual culture, but he yields but little  
of the fruits of righteousness. You are  
to understand that there are different  
qualifications for different individuals.

"I learn also from this parable that  
the grace of God was intended to be ac-  
cumulative. When God plants an acorn,  
he means an oak, and when He plants a  
small amount of grace in the heart, He  
intends it to be grateful and enlarge  
until it overshadows the whole nature.  
There are parents who, at the birth of  
each child, lay aside a certain amount  
of money, investing it, expecting by  
accumulation and by compound interest,  
that by the time the child shall come to  
maturity, this small amount of money  
will be a fortune, showing how a small  
amount of money will roll up into a vast  
accumulation. Well, God sets aside a  
certain amount of grace for each one of  
his spiritual children at his birth, and  
it is to go on, and as by compound in-  
terest, accumulate until it shall become  
an eternal fortune. Can it be possible  
that you have been acquainted with the  
Lord Jesus for ten, twenty, or thirty  
years, and that you do not love Him  
more now than you ever did before? Can  
it be that you have been cultured in the  
Lord's vineyard, and that Christ finds  
on you nothing but sour grapes?

"Again, I learn from the text that in-  
feriority of gifts is no excuse for indolence.  
This man, with the smaller  
amount of money, came growing into the  
presence of the owner of the estate,  
as much as to say: 'If you had given  
me \$9,400 I would have brought \$18,800  
as well as this other man. You gave me  
only \$1,880, and I hardly thought it  
worth while to use it at all. So I hid it  
in a napkin, and it produced no result.  
It's because you didn't give me enough.' But  
inferiority of faculties is no excuse for  
indolence. Let me say to the man  
who has the least qualifications, by the  
grace of God he may be made almost  
omnipotent. The merchant, whose car-  
goes come out from every island  
of the sea, and who, by one stroke of  
the pen, can change the whole face of  
American commerce, has not so much  
power as you may have before God, in  
earnest, faithful and continuous prayer.

"You say you have no faculty. Do  
you not understand that you might this  
afternoon go into your place of prayer  
and kneel before God and bring down  
upon your soul and the souls of others a  
blessing so vast that it would take eter-  
nal ages to compute it? 'Oh,' you say,  
'I haven't the faculty of speech; I can't  
talk well; I can't utter what I want to  
say.' My brother, can you not quote  
one passage of Scripture? Then take  
that one passage of Scripture; carry it  
with you every where; quote it under  
all proper circumstances. With that  
one passage of Scripture you may har-  
vest a thousand souls for God. I am  
glad that the chief work of the Church  
in this day is being done by the men  
of one talent. Once in a while when a  
great fortress is to be taken God will  
bring out a great fieldpiece and rake all  
with the fiery hail of destruction."

"But the common mistake do most of  
the hard fighting. It took only one  
Joshua, and the thousands of common  
troops under him, to drive down the  
walls of the cities, and under wrathful  
strokes, to make nations fly like sparks  
from the anvil. It only took one Luther  
for Germany, one Zwingli for Switzerland,  
one Calvin for France, and one John  
Wesley for England. Dorcas as certainly  
has a mission to serve as Paul has a  
mission to preach. The two minutes  
dropped by the window into the poor-  
box will be as much applauded as the  
endowment of a college, which gets a  
man's name into the newspapers. The  
man who kindled the fire under the  
burnt offering in the ancient temple had  
a duty as imperative as that of the high  
priests, in magnificent robes, walking  
into the Holy of Holies under the cloud  
of Jehovah's presence. Yes, the men  
with one talent are to save the world, or  
it will never be saved at all. The men  
with five or ten talents are tempted to  
look chiefly for themselves, to build up  
their own great name, and work for  
their own aggrandizement, and do nothing  
for the alleviation of the world's  
woes. The cedar of Lebanon standing  
on the mountain seems to hand down  
the storms out of the heavens to the  
earth, but it bears no fruit, while some  
dwarf pear tree has more fruit on its  
branches than it can carry. Better the  
humblest and poorest man put to full use  
than five hundred wealthy neglected.

"My subject teaches me that there is  
going to come a day of solemn settle-  
ment. When the old farmer of the text  
got home, he immediately called all the  
servants about him and said: 'Here is  
the little account I have been keeping.  
I want to see your account, and we will  
first compare them, and I'll pay you  
what I owe you and you'll pay me what  
you owe me. Let us have a settlement.' The  
day will come when the Lord Jesus  
Christ will appear and will say to you:  
'What have you been doing with my  
property? What have you been doing  
with my faculties? What have you been  
doing with what I gave you for accumu-  
lative purposes? There will be no escape  
from that settlement.'

"Now, in the last great settlement  
there will be a correct account presented.  
God has kept a long line of broken  
Sabbaths, a long line of profane words,  
a long line of discarded sacraments, a  
long line of misimproved privileges.  
They will all be added up, and, before  
angels and devils and men the aggregate  
will be announced. Oh, that will be  
the great day of settlement. I have to  
ask the question: 'Am I ready for it?'  
It is of more importance to me to answer  
that question in regard to you; and it is  
of more importance for you to answer it  
in regard to yourself than in regard to  
me. Every man for himself in that day.  
Every woman for herself in that day.  
If thou be wise, thou shalt be wise for  
thyself; if thou scornest, thou alone  
shalt bear it."

"I learn also from this parable of the  
text that our degrees of happiness in  
heaven will be graduated according to  
our degrees of usefulness on earth.  
Several of the commentators agree in  
making this parable the same one as in  
Luke, where one man was made ruler  
over five cities and another made ruler  
over two cities. Would it be fair and  
right that the professed Christian man  
who has lived very near the line between  
the world and the Church—the man who  
has often compromised his Christian

character, the man who has never spoken  
out for God; the man who has been  
known as a Christian only on com-  
munion days; the man whose great struggle  
has been to see how much of the world  
he could get and yet win heaven—is it  
right to suppose that that man will have  
as grand and glorious a seat in heaven  
as the man who gave all his energies of  
body, mind and soul to the service of  
God? The dying thief entered heaven,  
but not with the same startling acclaim  
as that which greeted Paul, who had  
gone under scorings, and across dun-  
geons and through maltreatments into  
the kingdom of glory. One star differs  
from another in glory, and they who  
toil mightily for Christ on earth shall  
have a far greater reward than those  
who rendered only half a service.

"Some of you are hastening on to-  
ward the reward of the righteous. I  
want to cheer you up at the thought  
that there will be some kind of a reward  
waiting for you. There are Christian  
people in this house who are very near  
heaven. This week some of you may  
pass into the light of the unsetting sun.  
I saw a blind man going along the road  
with his staff, and he kept pounding the  
earth and then stamping his foot. I  
said to him: 'What do you do that for?'  
'Oh,' he said, 'I can tell by the sound of  
the ground when I am near a dwelling.'  
And some of you can tell by the sound  
of your earthly pathway that you are  
coming near your father's house. I con-  
gratulate you. Oh, weather-beaten voy-  
agers, the storms are driving you into  
the harbor."

"Just as when you were looking for a  
friend, you came up to the gate of his  
house, and you were talking with the  
servant, when your friend hoisted the  
window and shouted, 'Come in, come in!'  
Just so, when you come to the  
gate of the future world and you are  
talking with Death, the black porter at  
the gate, methinks Christ will hoist the  
window and say: 'Come in, come in! I  
will make thee ruler over ten cities.' In  
anticipation of that, and I do not wonder  
that Augustus Toplady, the author of  
'Rock of Ages,' declared in his last mo-  
ment: 'I have nothing more to pray for;  
God has given me everything. Surely  
no man can live on earth after the glorious  
I have witnessed.' Oh, my brothers and  
sisters, I trust it will be, after the  
long wilderness march, to get home.  
That was a bright moment for the tired  
dove in the time of the deluge when it  
found its way safely into the window of  
the ark."

## HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

The White People of this Section Intend to  
Control the Government.

(Montgomery Harvester.)  
If Mr. Harrison is governed by patriotic  
impulses, and not by partisan and sectional  
views, he will set his face resolutely  
against the men who threaten reconstruc-  
tion of the South.

(Augusta, Ga., Chronicle.)  
The people of Georgia and the people of  
the South must stand together in favor of  
white supremacy and good government.  
In this crisis our only hope for the develop-  
ment and civilization of the Southern States.

(Savannah News.)  
President Harrison can relieve the South-  
ern people of a burden of apprehensions  
by announcing in his inaugural address  
that he will not pursue a policy calculated  
to breed race troubles, and that he recog-  
nizes that the race problem can be solved  
more readily by the Southern people them-  
selves, and without outside interference.

(Macon News.)  
We bespeak for Southern men alive to  
the interest of their section and its possi-  
bilities a fair and manly reception of the  
administration to be inaugurated by Gen.  
Harrison.

(Macon Telegraph.)  
What the Republican policy towards the  
South will be, of course, very uncertain.  
It is possible that it may be directed to-  
ward dividing the white vote rather than  
toward keeping the negro vote solid.  
The latter policy, pursued for twenty-five  
years as the policy of the party in all power  
in the South. The solid negro vote has been  
a source of weakness instead of strength,  
because it forced all white men into oppo-  
sition.

(Memphis Avalanche.)  
What course is left open to the Demo-  
cratic party of the South? We must wait  
and see. If it is shown that the policy at  
which we have hinted is to be pursued,  
the necessity for strict organization with  
the Democrats of the South becomes of  
paramount importance. If for no other  
reason than that of self-protection, it is  
the highest degree important that they  
should stand together as a man.

(Brunswick, Ga., News.)  
The country has progressed too far from  
the era of the civil war to tolerate the  
opening of old wounds. In spite of all  
the efforts of demagogues the several sec-  
tions of the country have been drawn closer  
together by business interests, and it is not  
at all likely that these interests will per-  
mit the South to suffer.

(Jackson, Miss., Clarion-Ledger.)  
In matters not who is the President  
of the United States, a large majority of the  
people down this way, white and black,  
have got to work just the same for their  
daily bread.

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.)  
If the newly elected President goes wrong  
the people will very soon put him straight  
again; if the Republican party attempts to  
play any fantastic tricks or disturb the  
peace and prosperity of the South and the  
country at large, it will be relegated by  
the people to its masters—to sudden and de-  
served obscurity.

A Horrible Accident.  
Mrs. Henry Gunter, who lives on Mr. J.  
W. Reed's place in the Pen Branch sec-  
tion, went from her house last Saturday to  
do some washing at a well some distance  
off, leaving two children in the house.  
She was not gone long before she heard  
the children screaming, and immediately  
going to the house she found the clothes of  
both of them on fire. The fire was extin-  
guished as soon as possible, but the little  
ones were so badly burned that one of  
them died six hours after the accident, and  
the other one is badly burned. There was  
but little fire in the chimney and it is not  
known how the accident occurred.—  
Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

The House of Bishops of the Protestant  
Episcopal Church has elected the Rev. J.  
Mills Kendrick, D. D., Missionary Bishop  
for Arizona and New Mexico. The new  
missionary bishop was born in Ohio, and  
is about 55 years old. The salary is  
\$3,300.

## WHAT A CHILD DID.

An Anecdote Illustrating Mr. Lincoln's  
Great Tenderness of Heart.

Will the world ever know what  
depths of tenderness there were in the  
heart of Abraham Lincoln? An anec-  
dote, which has never been published,  
brings out one more instance in which  
his sympathies, awakened by a little  
child, nobly controlled his action. In  
one of the first skirmishes of the civil  
war, a young Union soldier was so se-  
verely wounded in the leg that the limb  
had to be amputated. On leaving the  
hospital, the young soldier, by the aid  
of influential gentlemen, obtained a po-  
sition as Government weigher of hay  
and grain. Not long after he had en-  
tered upon his duties, his superior officer  
said to him:

"See here, Mr. M.—, this hay  
weighs so much on these scales; but to  
the Government it weighs so much  
more."

"I do not understand, sir, that way  
of doing business. I can enter but one  
weight and that the correct one," an-  
swered the young weigher.

His superior walked away, muttering  
threats. The young man from that day  
suffered many petty persecutions for his  
honesty, and it was not long before he  
received notice that the government  
had no further need of his services.  
The summary dismissal made him so  
down-hearted that when he told the  
story to his family, he seemed a man  
without hope.

"Father," replied the eldest daugh-  
ter, a girl of thirteen, "cheer up! I am  
going to see President Lincoln. I know  
he will make it all right."

Her father and mother tried to turn  
her purpose, saying that it would be  
useless to see the President, as he  
would not attend to such a petty matter  
as the dismissal of a weigher of grain.  
But her faith in the President's sense  
of justice was so strong that she went  
to the White House, and after three  
days of patient waiting in the ante-  
room, was admitted to Mr. Lincoln's  
presence.

The hour for receiving visitors had  
nearly expired, and as she entered the  
room the President, throwing himself  
on a lounge, said, wearily: "Well, my  
little girl, what can I do for you?"

She told her artless story. Mr. Lin-  
coln listened attentively, and with a  
smile asked: "But how, my dear, do I  
know that your statement is true?"

"Mr. President," answered the girl,  
with energy, "you must take my word  
for it."

"I do," replied the President, rising  
and taking her hand. "Come with me  
to Mr. Stanton."

"Stanton," said Mr. Lincoln, as they  
entered the office of the great War Sec-  
retary, "I wish you to hear this child's  
story."

"I have no time," answered the over-  
worked man.

"But you must," replied Mr. Lincoln.  
"I have not a moment to spare to-  
day, Mr. President."

"Come again, my dear, to-morrow,  
and Mr. Stanton will hear you then,"  
said the President, leading her away.

The next day she was admitted at  
once to the President, who took her  
over to Mr. Stanton's office. The Sec-  
retary listened to the child's simple  
story and was so moved by it that he  
indignantly exclaimed, before she had  
finished: "The infernal rascal!" He  
went to his desk and wrote an order  
for the immediate dismissal of the dis-  
honest official, and for the appointing  
the little girl's father to the vacant  
place.

Mr. Lincoln never forgot the child;  
he told her story to several Congress-  
men, and through their influence her  
two brothers were enrolled among the  
pages of the House of Representatives.  
—Youth's Companion.

## The African Elephant.

In Petermann's Mittheilungen Herr J.  
Menges raises once more the question  
of the possibility of utilizing the Afri-  
can elephant. Herr Menges points out  
that there is strong evidence that the  
elephant was used in ancient times in  
Africa, and asserts that no serious at-  
tempt has been made in modern times  
to subdue it to the uses of humanity. He  
maintains that it is quite as docile as  
the Indian elephant, and much strong-  
er; and that, if it could be really tamed  
and trained to work, it would be of im-  
mense utility in the opening of Africa.  
But, unless some protection is accorded  
to the African elephant, Herr Menges  
believes that by the end of next century  
it will be quite extinct.

## An Excellent Remedy.

They were returning from the theater.  
"I am troubled with a slight sore  
throat," said Clara, "and I think it  
would be wise if I should buy my  
coat tightly around my neck."

"I would, indeed, Mr. Sampson," re-  
plied the girl with some concern. "At  
this season of the year a sore throat is  
very dangerous, and it is better to pre-  
vent it from developing into something serious.  
Are you doing anything for it?"

"Not so far," he replied. "I hardly  
know what to do."

"I have often heard papa say," she  
suggested the girl, "that raw oysters  
have a very soothing and beneficial ef-  
fect upon such a trouble." —N. Y. Sun.

## A Heart-Breaking Loss.

Bobbey—Wonder what makes young  
Perkins look so cast down. One would  
fancy he had lost his best friend.

## HARRISON AND THE SOUTH.

GUESSES AT THE NEXT PRESIDENT'S  
POLICY.

A Belief that he Will Recognize the Lib-  
eral and Progressive Men in his Appoint-  
ments.

(From the New York Times.)

INDIANAPOLIS, November 22.—The  
eager discussion by the Southern news-  
papers of what they call Gen. Harrison's  
Southern policy is giving an undue rel-  
ative importance to that subject all over  
the country. This importance is mag-  
nified here by the importunity with  
which Gen. Harrison is assailed, by  
letter and personal interview, to frame,  
define and declare a line of conduct  
which shall relieve the apprehensions  
with which the Southern people look  
forward to his administration of the  
Government. His mail is burdened with  
letters of advice, appeal, deprecation  
and protest, and his daily callers include  
a large Southern contingent, which  
comes on the same errand—to implore  
him not to disturb too violently the  
social status finally established in the  
South and continued under the last Ad-  
ministration; to reorganize the domi-  
nant classes in his appointments to office;  
not to subject the Southern people  
again to what they call negro and car-  
pet-bag rule, nor to encourage any form  
of Federal interference in the local affairs  
of Southern States. Under these cir-  
cumstances it is impossible that the  
Southern question should not fill a  
large space in local discussion of the  
policy of the new Administration, how-  
ever reticent the President-elect and his  
intimates may desire to remain upon it.  
Those who undertake to speak for Gen.  
Harrison deprecate the assumption that  
he will have a Southern policy as distinct  
from his national policy of adminis-  
tration, declare that he will treat all  
sections alike and apply the same general  
principles of government to the South  
as to the North. It is pretty well un-  
derstood, however, that the President-elect  
has been coerced by the importunity of  
visitors and correspondents to give more  
consideration to this subject than to any  
other connected with his administration,  
and that he has arrived at quite definite  
conclusions as to his general course.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Vigorous Document Expected—Tariff  
Reform Ideas to be Reiterated.

(Special to the Baltimore Sun.)

WASHINGTON, November 23.—Specu-  
lations that Mr. Cleveland will in his last  
annual message to Congress reiterate his  
tariff reform ideas, are quite safe. Mr.  
Cleveland is not the man to abandon  
any principle which he believes to be  
just and well founded because of tem-  
porary obstacles. It can be assumed  
confidently, therefore, that he will take  
back nothing he said in his message of  
December last. But unlike that paper,  
the forthcoming message will treat of  
several other important topics in addition.  
It will be his aim to transmit to  
Congress as the last of his annual com-  
munications the best document that has  
ever emanated from his pen. Those who  
have watched his career and have fol-  
lowed the tenor of his state papers know  
that one of his peculiarities is ever to  
depart from the beaten track and to  
throw out suggestions that will set  
others to talking and thinking. This  
has been the case with the large ma-  
jority of his communications to Con-  
gress, even those on comparatively in-  
consequential matters. What he has  
said and done during his whole term  
has been the cause of more comment in  
the public press and on the floor of  
Congress than the utterances of any  
man who has sat in the White House  
during this generation. It is the belief  
that in his message, after giving what  
ever prominence he may consider due  
to the subject of tariff reform, he will,  
among other things, outline some bold  
and comprehensive ideas in reference  
to our foreign affairs, and the extension  
of our commercial and industrial  
politics on the continent, North and South.  
The message will be no note of the dying  
man, but the ringing declarations of a  
self-reliant, undimmed, broad-minded  
man, with the utmost confidence in him-  
self and in the future of his country.  
The President, now that he has had  
time to calmly survey the political field,  
feels every reason to be encouraged, and  
to anticipate that his retirement from  
the White House will not necessarily  
mean retirement from interest or partici-  
pation in public affairs. He has not  
attempted in the least to conceal his  
great disappointment at the result of  
the election, for it is quite true that he  
felt not only certain of New York and  
Indiana, but had the strongest hopes of  
other States in the Northwest. Since  
the election he has had assurances from  
active and leading Democrats of the  
Northwest that the recent election re-  
turns furnish no reason for despair, but  
that there is every evidence of growth of  
Democratic principle and of the